(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2266.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1790.

BRUSSELS, *April* 6.

THE affairs of this country have not, ſince the commencement of the troubles, been in a more diſtracted ſituation than at preſent.

The army complain of the inefficiency of congreſs to redreſs their grievances, and have written a letter, ſigned by 166 officers, to the ſtates, declaring their intention of electing general Vanderperch their captain-general, and inveſting him with dictatorial power.

They propoſe to nominate the duke d'Urſel ſecond in command, and inſiſt on appointing him the preſident of a congreſs to be appointed by them.

The duke d'Uriel and the count de la Marck, with Mr. Vonck, preſident of the late patriotic aſſembly, were at Namur the latter end of the week; the duke returned here on Sunday evening, and had a conference of two hours with the ſtates, where he was coolly received; and yeſterday he ſet off for Ghent. He is endeavouring to mediate between the army at Namur and the ſtates.

The ſtates of Flanders, alarmed at the deſigns of the army, wrote to the ſtates of Brabant to join in citing general Vandermerch to appear before them, to account for a conduct ſo contrary to his allegiance, and ſo alarming to their authority; but the reſult of their proceedings has not yet tranſpired: the Brabantines, however, are equally ſenſible of their danger; and it is thought will readily concur in any propoſition that will give a momentary ſuſpenſion to theirs. Their fears are ſhewn by the citizens continuing whole nights under arms, and ſtrong bodies of troops continually patrolling the ſtreets.

An action lately fought in the advanced poſts of the army, Baurain, terminated to the diſadvantage of the patriots; the enemy, ſuperior in number, fell upon them by ſurpriſe, taking the advantage of a thick fog, and killed about twenty, wounded ſeveral, and took near fifty priſoners. They were accompanied by ſeveral peaſants, and on their return maſſacred ſeveral other country people, who were not royaliſts, and deſtroyed their houſes, &c.

Several companies of troops marched laſt week from Namur, to reinforce the advanced poſts.

LONDON, *March* 23.

AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

The royal ſociety have formed a plan of a moſt extenſive nature, for promoting diſcoveries in thoſe parts of Africa at preſent leaſt known. The firſt conduct of the ſcheme is committed to a Mr. Walwyn, late a chief magiſtrate of Bruges, and Mr. Hercules Cramond, an engliſh gentleman of the faculty. They embarked a fortnight ſince for Marſeilles, where they are to take paſſage for Tunis, and from thence endeavour to penetrate into the interior parts of the country. Their reſearches are not to be confined to any particular object of natural hiſtory, botany, antiquities, and above all, commerce are to engage their attention.—The ſcheme is patroniſed by government, and, it is ſaid, hopes are entertained that, from theſe inquiries, ſuch diſcoveries may be made as to compenſate, in ſome degree, for the declining trade of Afia.

April 20. The diſunion of the family compact will be one of the advantages ariſing to Spain from the revolution in France. The government of Madrid has already began to ſhew its diſpoſition towards the French reſtorationaliſts, by having laid a new additional duty of 15 per cent. on all French goods imported into Spain, and it is even ſaid this regulation is to have a retroſpect effect.

That Spain was long ago weary of the family compact, can be little doubted—It involved Spain in wars in which ſhe reaped nothing but loſs and diſgrace.—Spain, till now, Spain had no pretence to break off the alliance.

We have always been taught to believe, and that upon good authority, that our commercial treaty with France was unpopular there in the higheſt degree, and there cannot be a doubt that it was extremely unfavourable to France. Yet, in all the variety of buſineſs which the French aſſembly have debated and diſcuſſed, we have ſcarcely once heard mention made of this treaty. This is becauſe the liberal part of the nation conſider it was the foundation of a more perfect commercial union between the two kingdoms.

In order to conſtrain every individual to make his patriotic contribution, no leſs than ten articles have been decreed by the national aſſembly, in virtue of which all perſons indiſcriminately, the induſtrious as well as men of property (except, however, hoſpitals, charitable inſtitutions, ſervants and colleges,) enjoying a revenue above 400 livres (16l. 13s. 4d.) ſhall be obliged to give the fourth of it to government, within two years time; the army are not included in the decree.

The king of Poland has ordered a tranſlation of the king of France's ſpeech to the national aſſembly, and is now diſtributed at Warſaw with the original on the oppoſite page. The opinion of this prince upon the king and queen of France's removal to Paris is much talked of. "No one (ſaid he) wiſhes more ſincerely than I do, all ſucceſs and happineſs to the king of France; I ſhould imagine that he and the queen will, by this removal, enjoy two pleaſures at the ſame time, that of being acquainted with the beauties of his capital, and eſpecially the people themſelves, and that of being made known to them—and my opinion is that the laſt will be alone ſufficient to make them beloved by all."

This amiable prince was too ill to attend the diet on the 12th.

By the accounts received from Berlin, they announce the proſpect of a ſpeedy rupture between that court and the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh.

All the men abſent on furlough, from the corps of artillery, are ordered immediately to return.

Great numbers of people are employed in getting ready the ammunition and baggage waggons neceſſary for attending on a numerous army.

In Upper Sileſia, the regiments of Delwigh, Mengden and Manſtein, with a detachment of 400 huſſars, are to form a cordon on the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, under the command of generals Delwigh and Kohler.

All the ſoldiers belonging to the regiments in Sileſia, who had furloughs, that were not to expire till Auguſt, have been ordered to join their reſpective corps by the 6th inſtant.

The reigning duke of Brunſwick, the king's favourite general, has been at Potzdam ſince the twenty-fifth of March.

The king of Pruſſia has conferred upon his eldeſt ſon, the prince-royal, the rank of colonel in the army, and given him the regiment of Pruſſia.

Another circumſtance has occurred which ſeems to indicate the certainty of a ſpeedy rapture, and that is, that the orders iſſued ſome time ſince, for the building of bridges and extenſive edifices at Berlin, on the king's account, have been countermanded.

But in the midſt of theſe warlike appearances, a particular circumſtance has given riſe to ſuſpicions of quite a contrary tendency. On the 11th of this month, the margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach and Bareith, was ſeen at Berlin; he appeared *incognito*, under the name of an Engliſh gentleman. The court was not apprized of his viſit—he therefore did not alight there, but at M. Faudel's, his agent.—He has been ſeen in conference with the king, and, after remaining here a week, he ſet off for his reſidence at Trieſdorff, at which place, it is aſſerted, Monſ. Barenſprung, the privy-counſellor of the finances, continues the negotiation opened by the margrave, who is again expected at Berlin in the beginning of May. This prince ſpent great part of the winter at Florence, and it is ſuppoſed that the king of Hungary, before his departure for Vienna, communicated to him his intentions relative to the court of Berlin.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, we are informed, that the national aſſembly have given out, by their friends, that they propoſe to diſſolve themſelves on the approaching 5th of July, being the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtile, previous to which a *civic oath* is to be adminiſtered to all the ſubjects of France qualified to vote at elections.

Whether this intention will be realized or not, time muſt determine, but the national aſſembly, from their procraſtinations, the buz of the public, and ſome late diſſentions in the municipalities, find it neceſſary to circulate ſuch a report.

General Meadows was laſt week appointed governor-general of Bengal, in the room of lord Cornwallis, whoſe time being expired, his lordſhip has requeſted to come home.

Mr. Oakly is appointed for Madras, and we underſtand Mr. Seaton for Bombay.

It is thought that a ſcheme of finance for reducing the amount of the unfunded debt, will this year make a part of the miniſter's budget.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 1.

"PARIS is ſtill under daily alarms.——An univerſal diſcontent reigns among all ranks. The abolition of the nobleſſe, clergy, parliament, penſions, &c. reduce ſo many perſons to abſolute diſtreſs on the one ſide, and the total ſtagnation of commerce, and the conſequent want of money, on the other, keep us in continual fear of ſome diſaſtrous event. The Palais Royale is every evening filled with politicians, who freely and loudly diſcuſs the preſent ſituation of affairs. The democratic party, aſſiſted by the national guard, keep the ariſtocratics a little in awe, and they even go ſo far as to ſhut up the coffee-houſes where any of the latter are ſuppoſed to meet.

"The ſpies formally paid by the police were univerſally complained of as a nuiſance deſtructive of natural liberty. We have now at leaſt 30,000 ſpies in uniform, beſides as many more who lurk about in private companies in order to betray private converſation. In ſhort, there is ſuch a general diffidence among all ſocieties, that no prudent man dares avow his opinion."

BOSTON, *May* 29.

The following meſſage is in a tone of language, which our auguſt ally, LEWIS 16, has not made uſe of for ſome time paſt:—It augurs a return of his authority:

PARIS, *March* 26.

Yeſterday the king, ſent the following meſſage to the preſident of the aſſembly:

"I am ſurpriſed, Sir, that the aſſembly has not taken into deliberation the propoſals which have been made from me by the firſt miniſters of the finances, for eſtabliſhing a commiſſion of treaſury, the members of which I mean to take from among the members of the aſſembly. I think this diſcuſſion as uſeful as urgent; and I demand that this object may be preſented to the deliberation of the aſſembly."

The following paper has been ſtuck up in many parts of the town.—"Citizens, we are trifled with; our miſery increaſes every day, and nothing is decided. They give us a number of good words but they leave us to ſtarve. It is time to ſee the end of our misfortunes. If, in eight days we ſee no change in affairs, the national aſſembly may have reaſon to fear the conſequences which may follow."

NEW-YORK, *June* 5.

We hear, that on Wedneſday laſt a bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of the federal government, was read a ſecond time in the ſenate of the United States—and referred to a ſpecial committee of five members: The reſolution paſſed by the houſe for holding the next ſeſſion of congreſs at Philadelphia, it was moved, ſhould be referred to the ſame committee. On taking the queſtion, the ſenate was equally divided, twelve voting in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative, when the preſident of the ſenate voted in favour of the motion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fiſhkill, May 31.

"Since my laſt a ſmall party of us have been making an excurſion to the Catkill Mountains.—This elevated ſcene has, at leaſt to me, abounded with beauties which I cannot deſcribe. At a diſtance to the eaſtward the Hudſon rolling, as it were, beneath my feet, but at the ſame time apparently contracted to the dimenſions of a brook—more to the ſouthward the Highlands of the ſame river, exhibiting a moſt variegated landſcape, and below and above me in every direction, blooming vallies and laurels in abundance, with other ſhrubs of the ever-green kind. I ſhall, by another opportunity, ſend you ſome calculations of heights and diſtances, together with levels, which may afford ſome new information."

Extract of a letter from Albany, May 27.

"Yeſterday afternoon his excellency the governor, his honour the lieutenant-governor, the honourable Ezra l'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Eſquires, four of the commiſſioners of this ſtate, for negotiating treaties with the Indians, arrived in this city. Theſe gentlemen, with the honourable Abraham Ten Broeck, and general Peter Ganſevoort, alſo commiſſioners, we are informed, will ſhortly ſet off for Fort Schuyler, where a treaty with certain of the Indian tribes, reſiding within this ſtate, is to be holden on the 1ſt of June."

Extract of a letter from London, March 30.

"In the important buſineſs of the ſlave trade, the national aſſembly of France have given their deciſion, declaring that they do not mean to interfere with any ſpecies of commerce carried on by the Weſt-India iſlands, and deſiring their coloniſts to aſſemble together, and ſettle their own affairs, as ſeems moſt expedient to themſelves.

"All the ſea-ports of France, from Dunkirk to Marſeilles, are full of rejoicings, on account of the decree which the national aſſembly made the 8th of this month, concerning the ſlave trade. Couriers were immediately ſent off to carry them the news as the decree paſſed. At the 'Change, and in every public place, the merchants met, and felicitated themſelves on the event, as much as if the greateſt victory had been gained over a foreign enemy. All the veſſels in the ſeveral ports hoiſted their flags in ſign of joy.

"We hear that a gentleman of the name of Howard intends to proſecute the plan of his late illuſtrious nameſake, of immortal memory, in viſiting and improving the priſons in the different parts of Europe, from which great advantages may be expected, as he is well known to be not only a philanthropiſt and good natural philoſopher, but a phyſician of great ſkill, and poſſeſſed of an ample fortune to patroniſe ſo noble and benevolent an undertaking.

"The benevolence of the late Mr. Howard was not confined to the human ſpecies; ſome old ſaddle-horſes of his, that were paſt their labour, were indulged to live in eaſe and plenty in fields near his houſe in the ſummer, and in winter he ſaw his old ſervants ſafely ſheltered in ſtables, where he would frequently feed them himſelf."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

The wreck of the Antelope, a packet in the ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, off the Pelew Iſlands, in Auguſt, 1783, has been the means of diſcovering to us a new world, or ſet of human beings, who, though of an uncultivated nature, yet differing from what is commonly termed ſavages—for, inſtead of being wild and brutal, their conduct to the Engliſh during their ſtay upon the iſland appears not only humane and generous, but as if they ſympathiſed with the diſtreſs of the unfortunate, by rendering every aſſiſtance in their power—they felt that the crew were diſtreſſed, and perceiving it, thought it a duty incumbent on them to relieve—it was not that worldly munificence which beſtows and ſpreads its favours with an eye to retribution—it was the pure emotions of native benevolence; and whilſt their liberality gratified the ſenſe, their virtue ſtruck the heart.

Such is the general character of a race of people, new to this country, who, following the dictates of nature, cannot err on the ſcore of humanity.

Their perſons are ſtout and well proportioned, above the middling ſtature; their complexions are of a far deeper colour than what is underſtood by the Indian copper, but not black. Their hair is long and flowing, rather diſpoſed to curl, which is moſtly formed into one large looſe curl round their heads; the men go entirely naked, and the women with a very ſlight covering; both are tatooed, or as they call it mengotheb, which operation takes place at an early period.

Their teeth are blackened by means of a dye, which is applied to them for five days ſucceſſively, before the intended purpoſe is completed. Their marriages are ſimply a mutual contract between the ſexes, which is held inviolable; a plurality of wives is allowed, but they have ſeldom more than two.

They have no eſtabliſhed religion, but ſeem to poſſeſs an innate confidence of the efficacy of virtue, and the temporal advantages ariſing from moral rectitude.

The following anecdote is related by captain Wilſon himſelf, that does not appear in the account of the Pelew Iſlands as arranged and publiſhed by Mr. Keate.—After the Engliſh had been a ſhort time in the iſland, and had been actually uſeful in their aſſiſtance againſt the enemy, the king was deliberating what preſent or compenſation he ſhould make to the Engliſh leader. After a while he ſent him, as a particular mark of his gratitude and eſteem, two lovely young women. Captain Wilſon, who was a grave ſober man, and had his ſon with him, a youth about ſeventeen, was particularly embarraſſed; he, however, thought proper to ſend them back again. The king of Pelew was exceedingly unhappy that his preſent was not accepted, and concluded, in his own mind, that their being rejected was owing to their not being ſufficiently young. To obviate this objection, after ſome ſtrong parental ſtruggles, he actually ſent captain Wilſon his own daughter, a ſweet little girl, who was no more than twelve years old. She was of courſe returned alſo; but it was exceedingly difficult to ſatisfy the king that in this rejection of his preſents no inſult was intended.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 17.

FINDING a report to be in circulation, that the diſpute between Mr. Paca and Mr. Ogle was ſettled by the former's aſking pardon—In order to remove an impreſſion ſo injurious to the character of that gentleman, we deny that any ſuch degrading ſubmiſſion was made, or required; and do agree to the following ſhort ſtate of facts:———

Mr. Ogle having called Mr. Paca to the field for ſatisfaction, Mr. Paca agreed to meet him for that purpoſe, and we were appointed their ſeconds: But it appearing to us that the diſpute was not of conſequence enough to occaſion a ſerious quarrel between men of ſuch reſpectable characters, and that it probably could be honourably ſettled on a proper and thorough inveſtigation of it, we therefore exerted ourſelves to this purpoſe; and, finding that Mr. Paca had miſconceived an expreſſion in a letter of Mr. Ogle's (ſuppoſing it to convey an intended reflection on his ſon,) and under this ſuppoſition had written thoſe letters which occaſioned Mr. Ogle to call on him, we reported to the gentlemen the terms on which we conceived the matter might be adjuſted—Accordingly, upon Mr. Ogle's declaring that he had no ſuch intention, Mr. Paca then made a handſome and gentlemanly apology to Mr. Ogle for the letters which were the ſubject of diſpute, they having originated from a miſapprehenſion which Mr. Ogle's candour removed.

Signed, PHILIP B. KEY, JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 15, 1790.

Ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States by the Convention of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations.

WE, the delegates of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, duly elected and met in convention, having maturely conſidered the conſtitution of the United States of America, agreed to on the ſeventeenth day of September, 1787, by the convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania; and having alſo ſeriouſly and deliberately conſidered the preſent ſituation of this ſtate—Do declare and make known—

1. THAT there are certain natural rights, of which men, when they form a ſocial compact, cannot deprive or diveſt their poſterity—among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all power is naturally veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people; that magiſtrates, therefore, are their truſtees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That the powers of government may be re-aſſumed by the people, whenever it ſhall become neceſſary to their happineſs: That the rights of the ſtate reſpectively to nominate and appoint all ſtate officers, and every other power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by the ſaid conſtitution clearly delegated to the congreſs of the United States, or the department of government thereof, remains to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or to their reſpective ſtate governments, to whom they may have granted the ſame; and that thoſe clauſes in the conſtitution which declare that congreſs ſhall not have or exerciſe certain powers, do not imply that congreſs is entitled to any powers not given by the ſaid conſtitution; but ſuch clauſes are to be conſtrued either as exceptions to ſpecified powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

4. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence—and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favoured or eſtabliſhed by law, in preference to others.

5. That the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct; and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating the public burthens, they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the people, and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections—in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rulers of the conſtitution of government and the laws ſhall direct.

6. That elections of repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent—and all men, having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be ſet, rated or levied, upon the people, without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives ſo elected; nor can they be bound by any law to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority, without the conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation—to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes—to call for evidence, and be allowed counſel in his favour—and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchiſes, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the trial by jury, or by the law of the land.

10. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy, to inquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame if unlawful; and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury, as has been exerciſed by us and our anceſtors from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolate.

12. That every freeman ought to obtain right and juſtice freely, and without ſale—completely, and without denial—promptly, and without delay, and that all eſtabliſhments and regulations contravening theſe rights are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14. That every perſon has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures of his perſon, papers, or his property; and therefore that all warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or ſeize any perſon, his papers, or his property, without information upon oath, or affirmation, of ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive; and that all general warrants (or ſuch in which the place or perſon ſuſpected are not particularly deſignated) are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

15. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments: That the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

16. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, or inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every perſon has a right to petition, or apply to the legiſlature, for redreſs of grievances.

17. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms: That a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate: That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to marſhal law, except in time of war, rebellion or inſurrection: That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity; and that at all times the military ſhall be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power: That in time of peace no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war only by the civil magiſtrate, in ſuch manner as the law directs.

18. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

UNDER theſe impreſſions, and declaring that the rights aforeſaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforeſaid are conſiſtent with the ſaid conſtitution—and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned, will receive an early and mature conſideration; and conformably to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution ſpeedily become a part thereof:—We, the ſaid delegates, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, do, by theſe preſents, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution:—In full confidence, nevertheleſs, that until the amendments hereafter propoſed, ſhall be agreed to and ratified purſuant to the aforeſaid fifth article, the militia of this ſtate will not be continued in ſervice, out of this ſtate, for a longer term than ſix weeks, without the conſent of the legiſlature thereof; that the congreſs will not make or alter any regulations in this ſtate reſpecting the times, places and manner, of holding elections for ſenators or repreſentatives, unleſs the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make laws or regulations for the purpoſe, or from any circumſtance, be incapable of making the ſame—and that in thoſe caſes, ſuch power will only be exerciſed until the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes—That congreſs will not lay direct taxes within this ſtate, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt, tunnage and excife, ſhall be inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor until congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon this ſtate to aſſeſs, levy and pay the amount of ſuch requiſition made agreeable to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall judge beſt—and that the congreſs will not lay or make any capitation or poll tax.

Done in convention, at Newport, in the county of Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the 14th year of the independence of the United States of America.

DANIEL OWEN, Preſident.
Atteſt, Daniel Updike, Secretary.

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, enjoin it upon the ſenators and repreſentative or repreſentatives which may be elected to repreſent this ſtate in congreſs, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the ſaid conſtitution in the manner preſcribed therein—and in all laws to be paſſed by the congreſs in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments, as far as the conſtitution will admit:

AMENDMENTS.

1. THE United States ſhall guarantee to each ſtate its ſovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juriſdiction, and right, which is not by the conſtitution expreſsly delegated to the United States.

2. That congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere, in the times, places, and manner, of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion, or rebellion, to preſcribe the ſame;—or in caſe when the proviſion made by the ſtates is ſo imperfect as that no conſequent election is had; and then only until the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes.

3. It is declared by the convention, that the judicial power of the United States, in caſes in which a ſtate may be a party, does not extend to criminal proſecutions, or to authoriſe any ſuit by any perſon againſt a ſtate—but to remove all doubts or controverſies reſpecting the ſame, that it be eſpecially expreſſed, as a part of the conſtitution of the United ſtates, that congreſs ſhall not, directly or indirectly, either by themſelves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the ſtates, in the redemption of the paper money already emitted, and now in circulation, or in liquidating and diſcharging the public ſecurities of any ſtate: That each and every ſtate ſhall have the excluſive right of making ſuch laws and regulations for the before mentioned purpoſes, as they ſhall think proper.

4. That no amendments to the conſtitution of the United States hereafter to be made, purſuant to the fifth article ſhall take effect, or become a part of the conſtitution of the United States, after the year 1793, without the conſent of eleven of the ſtates heretofore united under one confederation.

5. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no poſſible caſe, where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this conſtitution, except in diſputes between ſtates about their territory—diſputes between perſons claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, and debts due to the United States.

6. No perſon ſhall be compelled to do military duty, otherwiſe than by voluntary enliſtment, except in caſes of general invaſion, any thing in the ſecond paragraph of the ſixth article of the conſtitution, or any law made under the conſtitution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

7. That no capitation or poll tax ſhall ever be laid by congreſs.

8. In caſes of direct taxes, congreſs ſhall firſt make requiſitions on the ſeveral ſtates to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates ſhall judge beſt.—And in caſe any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt at 6 per cent. per annum, from the time preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

9. The congreſs ſhall lay no direct taxes without the conſent of the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſtates of the union.

10. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed, as ſoon as conveniently may be, at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof, relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

11. That the regular ſtatements of the receipts and expenditures of all public monies ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once a year.

12. As ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity;—and as at all times the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power—that therefore no ſtanding army of regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace.

13. That no monies be borrowed on the credit of the United States, without the aſſent of two thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

14. That congreſs ſhall not declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

15. That the words "without the conſent of congreſs," in the 7th clauſe in the 9th ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution be expunged.

16. That no judge of the ſupreme court of the United States, ſhall hold any office under the United States, or any of them; nor ſhall any officer appointed by congreſs or by the preſident and ſenate of the United States be permitted to hold any office under the appointment of any of the ſtates.

17. As a traffic tending to eſtabliſh or continue the ſlavery of any of the human ſpecies, is diſgraceful to the cauſe of liberty and humanity—that congreſs ſhall, as ſoon as may be, promote and eſtabliſh ſuch laws and regulations as may effectually prevent the importation of ſlaves of every deſcription into the United States.

18. That the ſtate legiſlatures have power to recall, when they think it expedient, their federal ſenators, and to ſend others in their ſtead.

19. That congreſs have power to eſtabliſh a uniform rule of inhabitancy in the ſettlement of the poor of the different ſtates throughout the United States.

20. That congreſs erect no company with excluſive advantages of commerce.

The above and preceding are the ratification of the federal government by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, with the bill of rights and amendments to ſaid conſtitution.

(Witneſs) DANIEL UPDIKE, Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands. 4w

Rd. CHEW.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchaſe of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of a certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in conſequence of ſaid purchaſe gave him, the ſaid Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 1789, for the payment of the conditioned ſum of three hundred pounds current money—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as there is nothing due upon it. w3

JAMES MIDDLETON, ſen.

Charles county, June 9, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of the late honourable ROBERT H. HARRISON, Eſquire, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to Meſſieurs HOOE and HARRISON, in Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber.

WALTER H. HARRISON, Admr.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS GRIFFIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th of July next, that there may be a dividend made, according to law, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payments to

THOMAS GRIFFIN, jun. Admr.

May 20, 1790. w5

Lower-Marlborough, May 25, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, on the 12th of April, a bright bay horſe, about fifteen hands high, ſeven years old this ſpring, paces, trots and gallops, has a few white ſpots on the top of his neck, near his ears, is very ſpirited, either under the ſaddle or in the harneſs, is a litte lame in his off hind foot, which is only perceptible when he is out of the bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Lower Marlborough, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, or if ſecured, and information given thereof, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. w3

TAYMAN PHILLPOTT.

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants *for* Letters, *are deſired to ſend the* Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of FRANK LEEKE, late of Prince-George's county, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be ſettled, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

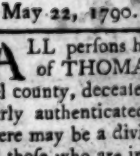
ANNE LEEKE, Admx.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, May 24, 1790. w3

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

THE PRINTERS.



RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on the morning of the 25th inſtant, a negro man by the name of SAM, aged 30 years, about five feet ſix inches high, ſtout and well made, brown complexion, large eyes, which, at every full and change of the moon, are uncommonly red, has loſt ſeveral toes from the froſt; his hair cut in a circular form on the crown of his head; had on, when he went away, white country cloth under jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, black laſting breeches, and an old patched hat. He was raiſed by colonel Jones, of Worceſter county, eaſtern ſhore, whither it is probable he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of fifty ſhillings, and if out of the county five pounds. w3

GEORGE DORSEY, OF CALEB.

May 26, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on Wedneſday the firſt day of July next, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE PLANTATION at the Head of Severn, where Mr. ELIE VALETTE, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 175 acres; the land is level and good, lays about 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Baltimore-town—The improvements a pretty good dwelling houſe, &c. The ſale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known by

ELIE VALETTE.

Annapolis, June 9, 1790.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, and the generous public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a parcel of excellent well ſeaſoned timber, and that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has ſeveral new and ſecond hand carriages and ſulkeys on hand, which he will ſell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, March 2[illegible] 1790. eop 8w

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thouſand acres, lying in Calvert county, and ſituated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marſh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houſes 40 by 24, in good repair, and ſeveral ſmall houſes for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, cheſnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no conſiderable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a ſufficient ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fiſhery at Cove-point, and a pond that furniſhes very fine oyſters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indiſputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaſer. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved ſecurity; but the payment of the intereſt will be expected annually. Any perſon inclined to view the land may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, ſen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

if ſo James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to apply to the next Auguſt court, of Frederick county, for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of two tracts of LAND known by the names of RETIREMENT CORRECTED, and HALF-MOON, lying in the county aforeſaid.

HUGH FERGUSSON,
JOHN FERGUSSON.

May 9, 1790.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable conſideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the firſt of June, or ſome time in that month, all perſons who apply at his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be ſupplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is ſubjoined:

Charles county, ſs.

"THEN Anne James perſonally appeared before "me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- "mighty God, to the beſt of her knowledge, that the "receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold and delivered, "to Ignatius Simpſon, was left by her huſband, and "that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated "James's Waters.——Witneſs my hand and ſeal this "30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE. EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July laſt, a country-born negro man named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather ſpare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has ſome little knowledge of the ſhoe-maker's and carpenter's buſineſs; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, of whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamerſly, and ſold to the ſubſcriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by ſome that he has got over to the ſtate of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he moſtly frequents. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in a gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home ſhall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the ſaid fellow at their peril.

THOMAS FREEDER.

June 7, 1790. w6

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1790.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Dr. Richard H. Courts *to the Subscriber, will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* READY CASH *only, at the Court House, in* Upper Marlborough, *on Thursday the 24th instant,*

ELEVEN VALUABLE

Country-Born SLAVES.

The Sale will commence at three o'Clock in the Evening.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

Anne-Arundel county, June 2, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment of my BOND given to captain CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, for a certain quantity of tobacco, payable at 15 shillings per hundred, as I am determined to pay no part or parcel thereof until a proper deed of conveyance can be made to a tract of land whereon I now live, late the property of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Baltimore county. w3

LEONARD SPICKNALL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Tuesday in August next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, and the parts sold out of said tract, and a Part of HARRISON's ENLARGEMENT, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

SAMUEL LANE,
NATHAN LANE.

May 31, 1790. 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER, who, for some time has been from Annapolis, is now returned, and takes this method to acquaint his old customers, and the public in general, that he carries on the SILVERSMITH's BUSINESS in its different branches in the house next to Mr. Thomas Orrick, the school-master. Those who may please to favour him with their custom may depend that the greatest attention will be paid to render every possible satisfaction.

JAMES CHALMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Assembly.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Thompson to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Mess. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved, to

Rd. SPRIGG, jun. Admr.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. tf

PITT

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pass their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790.

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

STAY-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he prosecutes the STAY-MAKING BUSINESS, in the city of Annapolis, in the newest and most approved fashions. He has furnished himself with a general assortment of excellent stay trimmings, which will enable him to sell his work at the most reduced prices. Any ladies who shall honour him with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN RIGBY.

☞ LADIES, *who live at a Distance, may have Stays made to fit them by sending the Linings of their old Ones, or measuring in the following Manner:—*

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

‡ *Letters from the Country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will wait on Ladies at any Distance if sent for.* w6

JOSEPH COURT,

Has just RECEIVED, *per the* MARY, *Captain* BELL, *from* LONDON, *a* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell at a very low advance, for

CASH, BILLS of EXCHANGE,
Or any kind of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At his Stores at Nottingham, Pig-Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. He has very stout good IRISH LINENS, from eighteen to twenty-pence currency per yard; he also expects a large assortment of OSNABURGHS, TICKLENBURGS, &c. from Bremen, in the ship Venus.

West River, May 15, 1790. 4 w

TAKEN up as a STRAY by RICHARD CHENEY, living near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a red HEIFER, with a white face, a crop in the left ear and a cut in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w3

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

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Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mistranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Guyse, Arvald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VIII. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION of BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790.

TAKEN up as a STRAY by the subscriber, living in Charles county, a small black stone HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, no perceivable brand, long tail and mane, his gates are unknown, as he is not broke. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. WATERS.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.